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Your Overcoat should represent much more than mere warmth; now-a-days you want looks, comfort, style; you want suitability to your needs.

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CORTADO DELICIOSO.

In boxes of 100 \$3.50 duty paid.

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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

THEATRE ROYAL

A GRAND SLAM.
SHORT SEASON.COMMENCING
SATURDAY, January 19th,
EDGAR WARWICK
announces
A FAREWELL SEASON
OFTHE
COURT
CARDS

A FAREWELL TO THE PACK,
BEFORE THEY PACK UP.
TAKE A HAND
FOR THE LAST TIME
ALL TRUMPS. NEW PROGRAMME
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.
Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1.
BOOK BEFORE YOU SLEEP.

Five per cent. of Gross Receipts will be
Donated to the RED CROSS FUNDS.
(1002)

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian
desiring to leave the Colony should
apply in person at the CHINA POST
Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.
and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who
remain in the Colony for more than 7 days
are required to register themselves under
the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS
ORDINANCE 1915.
Forms of Registration giving the par-
ticulars required may be obtained at the
G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine
not exceeding \$50.

LONDON BUYING AGENTS

We offer you our services as buying
agents for British or Continental goods.
Established in 1844, but thoroughly up-to-
date, our success is attained by making
our customers' interests our first aim.
Five expert buyers, with capable staffs,
manage different departments, buying
with greatest care every class of goods,
giving our customers all the advantages
of wide experience, and ensuring their
requirements being rightly supplied at
lowest prices and best discounts.
KEYMER, SON & CO.,
Whitehall, London, W.C.

Telegrams: "Keymer, London." Est. 1844

THE MARKETS OF THE EAST
KEENNESS OF THE AMERICAN
MANUFACTURER

(BY A RETURNED VISITOR)

We have to give the American manu-
facturer credit for many things. He is
keen, enterprising, and courageous. He
is keen regarding the possibilities of the
domestic market; he is enterprising in-
stead of being prepared to rely upon any
likely chance to develop his trade in the
domestic market; and he is courageous in
the big things that he does under circum-
stances that make the odds little less than
a pure gamble. But, speaking generally,
his knowledge of foreign markets is
limited.

This is almost solely due to the domestic
demand. The United States of America,
it must be remembered, is there is to be
a proper appreciation of the business
conditions there, is a vast territory—a
continent. In the Eastern States you find
a different people from what you find in
the Middle States. In the South you
have another race, and, again, in the west
you have a people showing few of the
characteristics of the people of any other
part of America. That is the reason why
there are so many conflicting opinions
regarding the American market.

With such a vast territory, and peoples
differing so greatly in temperament, there
is a big and varied market for the manu-
facturer. In the past, he has felt he has
had no need to go outside the United
States. And in a sense he has not been
compelled to search the markets of the
East, for he has experienced no difficulty
in getting rid of his goods in the domestic
and the South American markets.

There is this to be said about the
domestic demand. The manufacturer
knew it, and he knew his customers, more
intimately than he could possibly know a
foreign merchant, living in a country the
geographical position of which the manu-
facturer, in all probability, hadn't even
the haziest idea. Further, the question
of credit was much simpler than in the
case of foreign trade.

The Americans have built up a large
trade with the South American States.
They understand the markets there, and
familiarity has made them risk more than
they care to do in entering into connec-
tions with the East. The first thing, then,
is to familiarise them with the conditions
of the East. If this is done successfully,
there will be less reluctance to consider
any proposition that does not include a
guarantee to deliver cash against ship-
ment of goods.

In America there is a surprising igno-
rance of Eastern markets, even amongst
the large manufacturing and merchant
firms. It is not only an ignorance of the
class of goods required, which might be
excusable, but ignorance of the geogra-
phical position of the various equatorial
and chief ports, and ignorance of the
route of transport. That ignorance is
due to the feeling that there was no need
to go after the custom of these countries.

Now, all this is changing. Enquiries
have reached American manufacturers
and merchants from the Straits, Java,
Borneo, China, and Siam. These enquiries
have made the Americans prick up their
ears, and allow that after all there may
be a profitable market in these countries.
Once a thing like that comes home to the
American he is after it. These enquiries
were answered, and often trade resulted.
And so, up till now, trade between the
East and the United States has develop-
ed.

But future development is to be along
much broader and more substantial lines.
The manufacturers are forming them-
selves into bodies for the furtherance of
foreign trade in San Francisco, the
merchants are engaged in the development
of a scheme which is bound to have far-
reaching and important results all round
the Pacific and beyond. The American
moves fast when he has got a good idea,
or what he considers to be a good idea.
And though he has just got the idea that
there is much profitable connection that
can be established with the East, he is
already making considerable progress in
his efforts to understand the markets
here. Representatives have been sent out
by the larger firms to investigate the
markets, while many of the smaller firms
have formed themselves into groups with
the same object. American agencies are
being established at this side, and dif-
ferent classes of American goods are being
placed on markets that they never reached
before.

THE QUESTION ARISES, "Will America
retain the trade she is now capturing,
after the war?" That is a somewhat
difficult question to answer off-hand. It
is not to be supposed that after the war,
and when Britain has settled down again,
she will retain all the trade she has
established. But trade that has been es-
tablished is difficult to dislodge again,
and British manufacturers will have to
face increased competition from America
in connection with the sale of goods that
formerly were almost solely supplied by
Britain. There are goods that America
is able to supply cheaper than Britain,
and if the quality of these goods does not
deteriorate, the Americans will keep up
their connection.

Great things are expected from the
mobilisation of British industry. Ma-
chinery that has been established for the
manufacture of munitions and other
national work will be employed to a
large extent after the war in the produc-
tion of industrial machinery, etc. This,
it is argued, will reduce the cost of pro-
duction. Quite so. But it must not be
forgotten that America, too, will have
this advantage. Even since the com-
mencement of the war in 1914 she has
been increasing her industrial facilities,
and now that she is at war, these not
only have been organised, but they are
being added to at a rate hitherto unknown
on the American continent. So that when
peace is declared America, too, will have
increased facilities for the manufacture
(Continued at foot of next column.)

FREIGHT RATES.

Messrs. Snowman & Co., of Hongkong,
in their freight circular dated January
5th, state:—

Since we last reported on the 22nd ult.
business has been rather quiet, little
timechartering having been arranged,
mainly due to owners' ideas of rates
being so high. Although the demand is
strong, the only fixture reported is a
1,400 tons all told vessel at \$40,000 per
month for nine months.

We last reported the Saigon-Hongkong
rate at \$1.05 per picul, at which figure
it remained for a few days and a small
and a medium-sized vessel were fixed. If
then strengthened to \$1.07 by the fixture
of a small sized outsider. Offers were
then made of \$1.10, but the only further
business reported was the fixture of a
small sized Japanese steamer for 6 round
trips at \$1.30 per picul.

Exports of rice from Saigon from 1st
January to 28th November, 1917, amount-
ed to 923,297 tons, as compared with
910,001 tons for the same period last year.
The quotation for No. 2 White round
sifted rice stands at \$3.20 per picul,
f.o.b. Saigon, for November-December
shipment.

SAIGON-PHILIPPINES.—We have nothing
to report.

SHANGHAI-HONGKONG.—We advised the
closing of the rate in our last report at
\$1.10 per picul for inside the Bar load-
ing, but we indicated a weakening of
this figure, which duly came about. It
now stands at \$1.00 per picul for inside/
outside, the bar loading respective-
ly, with no fixtures reported.

COAL.—The demand is not strong, and
the Japan-Hongkong rate is nominally
\$1.15 per ton. Little local business has
been done, and only the fixture of a
medium-sized outsider at \$0.75 Hong-
kong is reported.

RAIL TONNAGE LOADING AND TO LOAD—
No.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P.
(RESERVE)

MUSKETRY—PART I.

Leave Blake Pier 9 a.m.—

(a) To Fire.—Chief Inspector d'Almeida,
Inspectors Alves, Silva Netto, G.M.S.
Alves, and Figueiredo, C.S.M. Silva,
Crown Sergeants Butterfield, Barretto,
Rosa and Castro. Also whole of
Section 5 and part of Section 6 to be
detached by Section Commander.

(b) As Register-Keepers.—Six Crown
Sergeants or Sergeants of No. 3 Co. to be
detached by C.O. No. 3 Co.
All members of Sections 5-12 who are
Acting Bandmen will attend with their
respective Sections when firing this course.

MUSKETRY D.O. 87.

With reference to D.O. 87, the Chief
Inspector (Musketry) is authorised,
during the firing of the 1917-1918
Course, to exercise the powers of the
D.S.P. (R) and Adjutant by granting
leave of absence from Musketry
Practice.

PARADES—CENTRAL 5.30 P.M.

Monday, January 14th.—All Recruits.
Thursday, January 17th.—Parade of all
Ranks under D.S.P.R. at Central, as
per Orders of January 10/11.

STRENGTH.

Joined.—No. 1 Platoon, No. 2 Section,
P.C. 491 E. J. Stalter.

By order,

T. F. HUGHES, A.S.P. and Adjutant,
Hongkong, January 11th, 1918.

According to information obtained in
Washington, Count Bernstorff spent in
the United States a total of \$5,400,000
from the beginning of the war to the
time he left America.

of her goods, and she will be just as well
placed as Britain for the reduction of
producing costs. It is true that in
America wages are on a higher scale than
they are in Britain, and where much
labour is required in its manufacture an
article will likely be higher priced than a
similar article manufactured in Great
Britain. But Americans, because of the
high labour costs, have never hesitated to
introduce labour-saving devices, and to-
day probably more than any country in
the world use them. So that it will not
be to depend too much on the idea that
America cannot produce just as cheaply
as Great Britain. In the case of some
things she cannot; but in the case of
many things she can.

A STRONGER COMPETITOR.
Another thing that British merchants
and manufacturers cannot note without
realising that America is to be a much
stronger competitor in Eastern markets
after the war than she was before it, is
the determination of the American Gov-
ernment and people to establish a power-
ful merchant fleet. Every shipbuilding
yard in the country is working at high
pressure, and ships are being made as
fast as brains and hands and machinery
can produce them. During the war many
of these will be lost, but at the end
America will find herself in a much
stronger position on the sea than she
was before the outbreak of war.

Already the possibilities of Eastern
markets are being realised by the strong-
est shipping concern in America, the
H.K. Steamship Company. The
outlets of the Pacific Mail is a big
thing for American trade. It is also a
step that the British manufacturer and
merchant must be alive to if they are
to keep in the forefront of the markets
in the Mid-East.—(Straits Times)

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A.
MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

A Court of Inquiry will assemble at such
time and place as the President may
decide, to inquire into a matter which
will be laid before them.

President.—Major D. Macdonald,
V.D.

Members.—Lieut. L. C. P. Rees and
Lieut. B. R. Branch.

STRENGTH.
Pte. G. M. Young was enrolled on 5th
Jan., 1918, and posted to "B" Co.
Pte. T. Stuart was enrolled on 8th Jan.,
1918, and posted to "B" Co.

Pte. H. G. H. Griffith, "A" Company,
attached Stretcher Bearer Section, is
permitted to resign, on leaving the
Colony, on 18th Jan., 1918.

LEAVE.
Lieut. J. Owen-Hughes, "B" Co., is
granted 12 months' leave from 18th
Jan., 1918.

Lance-Corpl. F. A. Perry, "A" Co., is
granted 21 days' leave from 10th Jan.,
1918.

Gr. H. Overy, Artillery Co., is granted
1 month's leave from 8th Jan., 1918.

Pte. P. R. Glendinning, "B" Co., is
granted 6 months' leave from March.

Pte. G. W. Barton, "D" Co., is granted
12 months' leave from 11th Jan., 1918.

Pte. V. C. Labrum, M. G. Co., is granted
1 month's leave from 9th Jan., 1918.

MEMORIAL CERTIFICATES for exemption from
parades, etc., must be obtained from
one of the Medical Officers of the
Corps and must be sent to O.C.s. im-
mediately they are received.

COMMUNICATION DRILL.
At Headquarters on Tuesday, 15th inst.,
at 6.30 p.m., Officers and N.C.O.s. of
"A" and "B" Companies will
attend. Other Officers and N.C.O.s.
may attend if they so desire. In-
fantry Training, 1914, Sections 1 to
35, will be practised.

RECRUITS.

The following will be the course of lec-
tures to be given between the 10th
January and the end of March:—

January 10th.—Map Reading and Field
Sketching.

January 21st.—Field Service Regulations.

January 28th.—Military Law.

January 31st.—Map Reading and Field
Sketching.

February 7th.—Field Engineering.

February 14th.—Military Law.

February 21st.—Field Service Regulations.

February 28th.—Map Reading and Field
Sketching.

March 7th.—Military Engineering.

March 14th.—Military Law.

March 21st.—Field Service Regulations.

March 28th.—Military Engineering.

Lieut. D. R. Wahl, R.E., has very kindly
consented to deliver the lectures on
Military Engineering.

PROMOTION.

No. 106 Corpl. J. R. Kinghorn to be
Sergeant, dated 11th Jan., 1918.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANIES BY CAPTAIN
H. A. MORGAN, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.
(Except on 15th inst.)

Sunday, 15th inst.—

Right and Left Half Companies.
Sub-cadence practice at Stonecutters.
Parade at Blake Pier at 8.20 a.m.

Monday, 14th inst.—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. D.R.F. Class
only.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. D.R.F. Class
only.

Tuesday, 15th inst.—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Full parade.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. Full parade.

Thursday, 17th inst.—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Layers' and
Setters' Class only.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. Layers' and
Setters' Class only.

Friday, 18th inst.—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Full parade.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. Full parade.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN
W. RUSSELL.

11th to 15th inst.—

E. L. Manning nightly at Belchers
and Lyceum. Parades as per
Rosters posted at Headquarters.

Engine drivers at 5.45 p.m.

Electricians at 6 p.m.

Officers next for duty:

Belchers, 2nd-Lieut. Brown.

Lyceum, 2nd-Lieut. Hill.

Stonecutters, Lieut. Stevenson.

Parades for instruction.—Classes for
higher ratings at Belchers at 6 p.m.
on Tuesday and Thursday, under
Staff-Sergeants Osmonds and Parsons,
R.E., Corp. 1 Day and 2nd-Corpl.
Norris, R.A.D.C.

Examinations for higher ratings will be
held in the 3rd week of January at
Belchers and the 4th week of January
at Lyceum. Exact dates will be
notified later.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR
H. A. MORGAN.

PARADES—"A" COMPANY.

Monday, 14th inst.—

4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course,
Part 1, Practices 1 and 2, at King's
Park Range, for all who have not
fired these practices. Dress: Drill
order.

5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at Head-
quarters. Musketry instruction.
Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 15th inst.—

4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course,
Part 1, Practices 3 and 4, at King's
Park Range, for all who have not
fired these practices. Dress: Drill
order.

5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon at Head-
quarters. Musketry instruction.
Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 16th inst.—

4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course,
Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12,
at King's Park Range, for all who
have not fired these practices. Dress:
Drill order with pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at Head-
quarters. Musketry instruction.
Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 17th inst.—

4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course,
Part 2, Practices 8 and 9, at King's
Park Range, for all who have not
fired these practices. Dress: Drill
order with pouches.

Friday, 18th inst.—

4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course,
Part 2, Practices 10 and 11, at
King's Park Range, for all who have
not fired these practices. Dress:
Drill order with pouches.

"B" COMPANY.

Monday, 14th inst.—

4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course,
Part 1, Practices 1 and 2, at King's
Park Range, for all who have not
fired these practices. Dress: Drill
order.

5.15 p.m. No. 8 Platoon, at Kowloon
Dock. Musketry instruction.
Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 15th inst.—

4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course,
Part 1, Practices 3 and 4, at King's
Park Range, for all who have not
fired these practices. Dress: Drill
order.

Wednesday, 16th inst.—

4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course,
Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12,
at King's Park Range, for all who
have not fired these practices. Dress:
Drill order with pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 5 Platoon at Head-
quarters. Musketry instruction.
Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 17th inst.—

4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course,
Part 2, Practices 8 and 9, at King's
Park Range, for all who have not
fired these practices. Dress: Drill
order with pouches.

Friday, 18th inst.—

4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course,
Part 2, Practices 10 and 11, at
King's Park Range, for all who have
not fired these practices. Dress: Drill
order with pouches.

5.15 p.m. Nos. 6 and 7 Platoons at
Headquarters. Musketry instruc-
tion. Dress: Drill order with
pouches.

Sunday, 20th inst.—

8 a.m. No. 8 Platoon (Kowloon Dock
Sections, as detailed by C.S.M.
Matney), at King's Park Range.
Annual Musketry Course, Part 2,
Practices 15, 16, 17 and 18. Dress:
Drill order with pouches.

MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.

Dress for all Parades, Clean Fatigue.

Monday, 14th inst.—

5.10 p.m. No. 1 Gun at Kowloon
Dock. Hongkong residents proceed
by launch from Statue Wharf at
4.30 p.m.

Tuesday, 15th inst.—

7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters.

5.10 p.m. No. 2 Gun at Kowloon
Dock. Hongkong residents proceed
by launch from Statue Wharf at
4.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 16th inst.—

5.15 p.m. Men detailed below at Head-
quarters.

Ptes. Harper, Jack, Hind, Logan,
McKerns, Pingnet, Adda, F. C.,
Field, and Stapleton.

SPORT.

TENNIS.

THE BRADLEY CUP TOURNAMENT.
Yesterday afternoon the second of the semi-finals for the Bradley Cup was played on the Dockyard Recreation Club's Court at the Naval Yard. The contestants were Sergt. Major Anderson, R.E., and Sergt. Major Jewsbury, R.E. The latter won the match by three sets to two. There was some remarkable in and out play, but the issue was in doubt to the end, and in the opinion of many the contest was one of the best witnessed in the competition.

Jewsbury won the first set comfortably, 6/2. In the second set the positions were reversed, Anderson winning by 6/2, and this in spite of an accident which brought about his temporary retirement. When the games were 5-2 a hard smash from Jewsbury caught him on the head, and play had to be stopped for a while. Sergt. Major Jewsbury won the third set 6-1; and then once more Anderson turned the tables on his opponent by taking the next set 6-2. With such a record it was naturally difficult to forecast the winner of the fifth and deciding set. Sergt. Major Jewsbury went away with a rush and won the first four games. Then came Anderson's turn, and by means of some good low, hard volleying he managed gradually to draw level with his opponent. It seemed to be anyone's match, and when Jewsbury won the next game and Anderson promptly equalised interest among the spectators was roused to the highest pitch. All the way through, however, Jewsbury had managed to take the lead, and he did it again in the final stage by winning the last two games and the match.

The scores were:—
Sergt. Major Jewsbury, 5-2, 6-1, 7-5.
Sergt. Major Anderson, 6-2, 6-2.
Sergt. Major Jewsbury will meet Sapper Townsend, R.E., in the final, to be played on Friday next.
Sapper Townsend, R.E., defeated Sergeant Jves, 8th Co., R.G.A., on Thursday, the scores being:—
Sapper Townsend, 5-3, 5-6, 6-2.
Sergeant Jves, 7-5, 6-1.

CRICKET NOTES.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

The Club v. R.E. on Club Ground.
Navy v. C.R.C. at Happy Valley.
K.C.C. v. R.G.A. at Kowloon.
Craigengower v. Middlesex at Craigengower.

Three months ago when the Engineers met the Club they succeeded in making 111 runs, but though they tried no fewer than nine bowlers they did practically nothing against the Club batsmen, who put together the huge total of 287 for the loss of eight wickets. To-day the Club will probably win, but with Reakes and Crippwell bowling up to their recent standard they will find difficulty in making 100 runs, and it is quite on the boards, if Pearce and Muriel are dismissed cheaply, that the Sappers will win. They have beaten the C.R.C., the University and Craigengower, and to beat the Club is the height of their ambition.

The Chinese Recreation Club meet the Navy, and this ought to provide a close match. The Sailors are bracketed with the Middlesex at the foot of the table, but they are a much better side than that position implies. If they can get rid of Ng Sze Kwong quickly they ought to win, as both their bowling and batting are quite good. However, Un Hing Fan, who has been in splendid form lately, may have a lot to say in the disposal of the points. The Navy are unfortunate in not being able to field their strongest side regularly.

Kowloon will entertain the Gunners at King's Park and should manage to get all three points without much trouble. Of course, after their long rest of nearly a month some of the home side's cricketers may be quite keen to take their opponents too cheaply. A win will bring them to the top of the table again, as neither the University nor the Civil Service are playing, and at present they are the likeliest side to win the League Competition.
Craigengower ought to improve their position at the expense of the Middlesex this afternoon, but their batting has been so weak lately that anything may happen. On their present form it is difficult to imagine that this was the team that made 101 against the Club and whose tail wagged to the extent of 87 runs. The Middlesex bowling and fielding are quite good, but their batting is not. Low scoring will probably be the order of the day here, with Graham and Grimmett improving their averages.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BILLIARDS.

OPENING OF NEW TABLE AT V.R.C.

The new billiard table, presented by the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook to the Victoria Recreation Club, was opened last night by the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., before a large gathering of spectators.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, in declaring the billiard table open for games, thanked the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook for his generous gift, which, he said, would prove a pleasure to the members and a source of profit to the Club.

The Hon. Mr. Severn and Mr. J. Rodgers, of the China Sugar Refinery, then played the opening game for a quarter of an hour, Mr. Rodgers winning the game, the score reading: Mr. Severn, 48; Mr. Rodgers, 70.

The big match of the evening, that between Sergt. W. Pitt and Gr. J. R. Lord, for the championship of the Colony, followed. The game was one of 500 up. Sergt. Pitt started well, reaching 82 (including a 35-break) to his opponent's 43. Lord was not playing up to his usual form at the commencement, not seeming to possess any confidence, but after the first 100 had been reached he improved considerably. The players were level at 179. Pitt then got a break of 21, bringing his total to 209, while Lord's score stood at 194. The latter, however, nursed the balls well, and with a splendidly compiled break of 41, the highest during the first half of the game, raised his score to 235. Some small breaks followed, Pitt increasing his score to 283. Another good break of 35 by Lord carried his score to 306, when there was an interval, Lord leading by 23.

On the resumption of play Lord again compiled a useful break of 29, carrying his score to 335, while Pitt's stood at 303. Some small breaks followed, after which Pitt secured a pretty break of 49, which raised his score to 352, while Lord's stood at 358. Another break of 27 raised Lord's score to 412, to his opponent's 367. Two more breaks of seventeen each increased Lord's total to 440 and Pitt's to 384. Pitt followed this up with a 28 break, which took him over the four hundred stage. Two more breaks, one of 23 and the other of 24, brought his score up to 470, three less than Lord. Another break of 9 by Pitt gave him the lead. An even game ensued, the scores being Lord 491 and Pitt 485. A further break of 31 by Lord enabled him to pass the 500 mark. Pitt soon equalised with a 14 break. After this a keen contest followed, both players following each other very closely. At following each other very closely. At one stage the game stood, Pitt 531, Lord 523. Lord increased his score to 540, when Pitt, with a good break of 31, carried his to 562. After two or three small breaks bringing Pitt's total to 591, a break of 9 by him won the game, the final scores being, Pitt 600, Lord 567.

At the conclusion, the Hon. Mr. Severn presented a cup to the winner and congratulated him on his success.

SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.

The 88th Company R.G.A. won their way into the semi-final of this competition in convincing style on Thursday night at the Soldiers' Club. At the commencement of the evening's play the winners were leading by 71 points, which Sergt. Davis increased to 171 points by defeating Bomb. Atwood by exactly 100. Master-Gunner Hartree by the good billiards recovered 19 points of the good and when Captain Cooney and defeat, and when Captain Cooney and the 88th Company was 153 points to the good. In the last tournament they were good. In front in the same circumstances, 141 in front in the same circumstances, but so well did Lord play that he saved the game for his team, the result being a tie. Last night, however, Lord was distinctly off form, with the result that Capt. Cooney not only obtained the necessary points, but afterwards, playing with great confidence and aided by luck, won his game by 27 points. The winning team will meet the 3rd and 4th Platoons of the Hongkong Police Reserve in the semi-final. Final scores:—
88th Coy., R.G.A. 232
Bomb. Atwood 150
Sergt. Davis 231
M/G. Hartree 230
Capt. Cooney 230
Gunner J. Lord 223
Total Score 1,466 Total Score 1,277

CRAIGENGOWER v. MIDDLESEX REGT.

In this League fixture, to be played to-day at 2 p.m. on the C.C.C. ground, the home team will consist of:—A. W. Grimmett, J. S. Graham, W. W. Edwards, M. H. Abbas, J. D. Noria, F. S. Thompson, W. Pitt, F. Schnepel, D. K. Kharas, T. F. Ford and R. Bass.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

There should be some good football at the Happy Valley to-day. In the first division the Club and Royal Engineers meet for the first time this season, and a great game is expected. The Sappers will be at full strength; and, as they are at present on top of the league, no doubt they will make a great effort to retain that position, for, if they lose and the R.G.A. win, the two teams will tie for first place. The Engineers have not yet been defeated, and the long-passing, open game they play is well suited to the Club ground, where there is plenty of room to swing the ball about. The Club have not yet won a match in this league, having lost two and drawn two, but they are, nevertheless, far from being a weak team, and it is quite possible that they may spoil the unbeaten record of the soldiers. The R.G.A. and Navy meet on the Navy ground, the former with a weak team, both Green and Town, send being unable to turn out. The Navy team, too, varies considerably, but if it should be at full strength the gunners will have very hard work to avert defeat.

What will possibly be the deciding match of the 2nd division takes place on the Club Ground at 2.30, between the South China Athletic and the 88th Company, R.G.A. Unless the unexpected happens, one of these two teams should head the list at the end of the season, although, of course, there are a lot of matches to be played yet, and "there is many a slip," etc. The South China team has relatively the better position, possessing 8 points for 5 games played, while the R.G.A. team has played 7 matches and claims 11 points. At their last meeting the Chinese won by two goals to nil, and if they can repeat this performance to-day they will be hot favourites for championship honours. The 88th Company and St. Joseph's College meet on the Navy Ground, and the College team should win without much difficulty.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

H.K.F.C. v. R.E.—Club Ground. Kick-off 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Pugh.
R.G.A. v. Navy—Navy Ground. Kick-off 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Wright.
Division II.
83rd Co. R.G.A. v. St. Joseph's College—Navy Ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Tucker.
88th Co. R.G.A. v. South China Athletic—Club Ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Leach.

TEAMS.

H.K.F.C.—Goldenberg, Cave, McCubbin, (Captain), Ralston, Stewart, Rodger, Grimmett, Chasels, Gerrard, McTavish, Wood.
R.E.—Clarke, Bloomfield and Lucas; Charters, Smith and White; Horne, Gordon, Townsend and Pascall.
R.G.A.—Taylor, Grettton and Dickenson; Gorman, Talford and Hall; Youngman, Edgeler, Saunders, Turner and Baxter.
88th Co.—Griffiths; Jones, W., and Phillips; Green, Sharman and L. Jones; Taylor, Hancock, Watson, Jones, J.L. and Lt. Millington.

LEAGUE TABLES TO DATE.

HONGKONG LEAGUE									
Club	P	W	L	D	F	A	P		
R.E.	3	3	0	0	12	1	6		
R.G.A.	2	2	0	0	9	1	4		
Navy	2	1	1	0	4	3	2		
Club	4	0	2	2	5	8	2		
Middlesex	5	0	3	2	3	20	2		

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE									
Club	P	W	L	D	F	A	P		
H.K.D.C.	4	4	0	0	8	3	8		
R.E.	2	2	0	0	8	0	4		
R.G.A.	4	2	0	0	8	2	4		
Navy	3	0	3	0	2	10	0		
R.G.A.	3	0	3	0	0	8	0		

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.									
Club	P	W	L	D	F	A	P		
88th Co.	7	5	1	1	19	5	11		
R.E. Res.	6	3	2	1	18	14	8		
S. C. Athletic	5	4	1	0	9	2	8		
8th Co.	7	3	3	1	11	12	7		
Staff and Dep't	7	3	3	1	13	17	7		
Kowloon	8	2	3	3	13	17	6		
St. Joseph's	7	3	4	0	14	14	3		
83rd Co.	6	7	1	0	16	12	2		
Middlesex	5	0	3	2	5	16	2		

KAISER AND ALSACE.

The *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna states that the Kaiser, during his recent visit to Roumania, referring to M. Painlevé's speech in the French Chamber, said: "The maiden speech of the new French Premier has just been uttered, and Lorraine, M. Painlevé wants Alsace and Lorraine again! Good! He can fetch them. And what high-sounding phrases with no trace of deep thought behind all these words!"

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF GUNNY BAGS.
A Chinese was charged with the theft of several gunny bags from the Kwong Yick Wharf in Connaught Road West. A *lukong* said he saw defendant with the gunny bags slung over his shoulder, walking along Des Vaux Road. In reply to questions, defendant said he was engaged by another man to convey the bags to a tea-shop.
Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

EMBEZZLEMENT.
A Chinese *joki* of a rice store pleaded guilty to embezzling \$9.41.
Inspector Macdonald said defendant was sent round to collect some money owing to the firm and did not return.
The master of the store said that defendant had been sent round to collect three accounts, two of which he had faithfully rendered.
Defendant said he spent a portion of the money, and lent the remainder to a friend who was in need.
Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

THEFT FROM THE CHINA SUGAR REFINERY.
A Chinese employed at the China Sugar Refinery pleaded guilty to stealing 51 lbs. of sugar, the property of the Refinery.
Inspector Sim stated that while defendant was going through the Refinery gates, he was stopped by a watchman and searched, and a small bag of sugar was found in his pocket. A further search at the Police Station revealed another bag, containing sugar, which had been ingeniously concealed round defendant's waist.
Defendant stated that he carried away a little sugar, which he found scattered about the floor, to sweeten his *congee*.
Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour, and four hours' stocks opposite the Refinery gates.

ALL OVER A COLLISION.
Six Chinese were charged with disorderly conduct on the Raza Kennedy Town.
Inspector O'Sullivan stated that on Thursday evening the defendants, who belonged to two *lukongs*, quarrelled over a collision. They threw bricks at each other, as a result of which two of them had to be sent to the Government Civil Hospital. The statements the defendants made at the Police Station were so contradictory that there was no alternative but fusing them with disorderly conduct. All the defendants denied creating a disturbance. They stated that the Police had arrested the wrong party. They were quite innocent, and the guilty had escaped.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined five of the defendants \$5 each, and bound over the sixth defendant to be of good behaviour for six months in a personal bond of \$50.

OPIMUM PROSECUTIONS.
A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of ten taels of opium.
Inspector O'Sullivan said that when defendant was arrested on board a steamer in harbour he offered the *lukong* some money for his freedom.
As there was not enough evidence to warrant a conviction, Mr. J. R. Wood discharged defendant.
An old woman was next charged with a similar offence.
Defendant said she had arrived lately from up-country.
It was stated that defendant was watched on suspicion at the Kowloon Railway Station, as she was buying a ticket to proceed up-country, and the opium was found concealed underneath her jacket.
Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to two months' hard labour and ordered the opium to be confiscated.

SNATCHER CAUGHT BY A SOLDIER.
A Chinese youth was charged with snatching a gold hair-press valued at \$5 from a Chinese woman.
Defendant denied the offence, and said he was on his way to Waichai in search of a policeman when he was arrested by the Police.
The complainant stated that defendant followed her to Waichai, whether she was going to visit a relative, and suddenly snatched the hair-press and disappeared. She gave chase, crying out "stop thief!"
Conway of the 22nd Mid. Loc. Corp. said that while he was on duty at the Waichai Police Station, he was walking along Murray Path, he met a Chinese boy at his heels, holding a police whistle. Witness caught defendant and asked him what was the matter. He replied "nothing." The complainant then came up and charged the defendant with snatching the hair-press. Witness searched defendant and found the hair-press in his right pocket.
Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour and ten strokes with the birch.

INTIMATIONS.

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DENT'S HAND-KNITTED GLOVES White \$2.50 Khaki \$2.00 per pair.

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Bargains in all Departments.

LADIES' SHOES. Odds and Samples. At 50% reductions to clear.

THE WAR.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDING ON WESTERN FRONT.

MANY CASUALTIES INFLICTED ON ENEMY.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

SELECTING NEUTRAL TOWN FOR POUCEPABLES.

RUSSIA TO NATIONALISE PRODUCTION.

Branco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

LONDON, January 11th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The London and Rifle Regiments successfully raided at three points the trenches south-eastward of Ypres, inflicting many casualties and capturing a few prisoners.

Hostile artillery were active in the Bullecourt, Lens and Ypres neighbourhoods.

Our aeroplanes on Wednesday bombed enemy's billets and hutments and machine-gunned enemy troops in trenches from a low altitude.

We brought down four and drove down two enemy machines. Three of our machines are missing, two of which collided over the enemy's lines.

EARLIER CABLES.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, January 10th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports slight hostile artillery firing in the neighbourhood of Gonnelieu.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TORPEDOED HOSPITAL SHIP.

LONDON, January 10th.

The extinction of the light after the explosion on board the *Rewa* hampered the work of rescue, and the discovery of a piece of candle in a seaman's locker proved invaluable.

All on board were transferred to the boats within fifty minutes. Solidarity for the wounded was remarkable, nurses, officers and men giving their garments to cover them. The crew were without boots and without socks, owing to the alacrity with which they rushed to their posts. The cold was most bitter. Three detachments of walking patients and the boats' crews, finding the boats to which they were allotted had been blown to atoms by the explosion, lined up very calmly at the officers' command and stood silently on the port side with the ship listing in that direction and sinking steadily, awaiting apparently certain death. It was only near the end that room was found for them in the other boats.

After the explosion the first attention was given to cut cases below the water-line. Here the water was rushing in and soon was two feet deep. There was a race with death to get the patients out. There was no time to use the lifts, even if they had been working. Men were carried upstairs singly, clad only in pyjamas, but a blanket was wrapped round each. The ward was cleared just in time, as it was under water in twenty minutes.

The wireless was wrecked by the explosion, but the emergency apparatus was intact, and the operators sent off "S.O.S." seven times before the current failed. The first three rescuing ships arrived after three hours. Meanwhile the patients were suffering agonies from the intense cold. Some of the boats were leaking badly. Only one patient was injured in removal, sustaining a fractured leg.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN AIRCRAFT STATISTICS.

LONDON, January 10th.

A German wireless official report states:—The enemy's aircraft losses during December were nine balloons and 119 aeroplanes, of which 47 were brought down in our lines.

We lost 82 aeroplanes and two balloons.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LATE GENERAL MAUDE'S LAST DESPATCH.

LONDON, January 10th.

A despatch by the late General Maude, C.B., dated October 15th, 1917, is published in the *Gazette*, and deals with the operations in April, ending in driving back two enemy Army Corps into Jebel Hamrin and Tekrit.

The despatch explains that it was the abnormal heat and dust-storms that frustrated the capture of Ramadiah.

The deceased General describes the final capture of Ramadiah on April 29th, and says the health of the troops during the summer was uniformly satisfactory, cholera, enteric or scurvy were either non-existent or negligible.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CANADA AND THE WAR AIMS.

OTTAWA, January 10th.

The Duke of Devonshire has cabled Mr. Walter Long as follows:—

"My Ministers have read with much gratification the report of the speech in which Mr. Lloyd George recently defined in clear and unmistakable language the war aims of Great Britain and her Allies in the great conflict now pending. They are in cordial agreement with the principles enunciated by the Prime Minister as being those best calculated to restore and maintain the blessings of security and peace, and reaffirm their determination to continue their whole-hearted support of the cause of liberty and democracy until the purposes for which the Empire is fighting shall have been accomplished."

NEW ZEALAND'S REVENUE.

WELLINGTON, January 11th.

The Finance Minister has announced that nine months' revenue shows an increase of £170,000.

Large payments were to be made in the final quarter, which will put the revenue total in a strong, healthy position.

THE AUSTRALIAN CABINET.

PRACTICALLY NO CHANGES.

MELBOURNE, January 10th.

The new Hughes Cabinet has been sworn in.

There are practically no changes.

Mr. Tudor, leader of the Opposition, has given notice of a motion of non-confidence in the Government.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, January 11th.

The silver market is quiet.

GERMANY'S HONOUR.

LONDON, January 11th.

Mr. Balfour, at a meeting on war aims at Edinburgh, unreservedly eulogised President Wilson's declaration that the United States had but recently taken their rightful place in the political community of the western nations, and for the first time in their history had entered fully into the struggle against barbarism. Despite repeated neutral and *Entente* invitations, the Central Powers systematically had not declared their war aims, although their recent half-hearted hope for the avoidance of future wars had evidenced some improvement in their moral tone.

Referring to Belgium, Mr. Balfour said that if the Germans left tomorrow they would leave a derelict and starving population, and would consider it contrary to their honour to repair and better their wrongs.

The Germans had been wholly alien from a sense of honour before all the world. They had actually announced that the German dignity would be outraged if they were asked to give reparation. By their refusal to consider our terms the whole world had learned for what Germany was warring.

Mr. Balfour showed how intimately our war aims concerned the hearths and homes of Great Britain and the Dominions. When a Power like Germany, with her methods, ambitions and morality, was running amok and shattering the fabrications of civilization to its foundations, the present sacrifices called for were nothing compared to the evils that would befall our children and grandchildren if the war ended in a German peace.

ELECTORAL REFORM BILL.

PRINCIPLE OF WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ADOPTED.

LONDON, January 10th.

In the House of Lords, on discussion of the Electoral Reform Bill, the principle of woman's suffrage was adopted by 134 votes to 69.

AMERICA'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON, January 11th.

The Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, announced that there were now nearly 1,500,000 American troops in the field or in training at home and abroad. No such army in the history of the world had been ever raised, equipped and trained so quickly.

The aviation section on January 1st consisted of 3,900 officers and 82,120 men, compared with 65 officers and 1,120 men on April 1st last year.

Independent lines of communication and supply were being constructed in France, and great plans had been formulated for the production of new instruments of war.

Mr. Baker announced that the Government was planning the despatch of an additional 90,000,000 bushels of wheat to relieve the Allied food shortage, and the American people would be asked to economise to make up the deficiency. Legislation was being drafted to make wheatless days compulsory and prescribing war-bread. The question of whether the situation would affect the Inter-Allied agreement for the transportation of American troops was left largely to the Allies.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

FEDERAL WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

WASHINGTON, January 10th.

President Wilson has advised the Committee of Congressmen to vote for Federal woman's suffrage as an act of right and justice.

THE FLOUR QUESTION.

The Food Administration has agreed to take thirty per cent. of the output of all mills in the United States for the Army and Navy and for the Allies.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPEECH.

FRENCH PRAISE.

PARIS, January 10th.

The Press unanimously praise President Wilson's speech.

La Victoire describes it as a second Marne for the Allies.

THE ROMANIAN PETROLEUM WELLS.

ZURICH, January 10th.

The leading German financial journal, *Die Bank*, states that the Romanian petroleum wells were so thoroughly destroyed by the Allies that there is no chance of the company now owning them paying a dividend for many years.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

PROCEEDING FAVOURABLY.

PETROGRAD, January 10th.

It is officially announced that the discussions at Brest-Litovsk were resumed on January 5th. They related to the selection of a neutral town for the peace negotiations, and they are proceeding favourably.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

NATIONALISATION OF PRODUCTION.

PETROGRAD, January 10th.

A decree forbids the payment of dividends by private companies and all share transactions, pending a scheme for the nationalisation of production.

CLAIMS OF BOLSHEVIKS.

The Bolshevik Agency declares that the attempts to break the power of the Soviets are crumbling.

General Dutkoff is beaten and is fleeing, General Kaledin's troops are defeated and are retreating, the Soviet at Rostoff has been liberated, and the Cossacks at the front are unanimously against Kaledin, whose troops, which were sent to the Don, are returning.

FRENCH SHIPPING.

LONDON, January 10th.

The French shipping returns show the arrivals 857, and the departures 728.

Of the sinkings one was over and there were none under 1,600 tons. Four were unsuccessfully attacked.

SECRET DYE PROCESSES FROM SWITZERLAND.

LONDON, January 10th.

The *Daily Mail* states that after two years' persistent effort a group of British textile traders have brought to England from Switzerland 257 secret German dye recipes.

The Government allowed the group to borrow a chemist, who went to Switzerland and tested the recipes, which were in the possession of a Swiss chemist.

A British Consular officer watched the tests, and the recipes were safely brought to England. The agent of the group was dogged by Germans every time he went to Switzerland. His baggage was stolen, he was drugged and assaulted and thrown into the gutter. Once he was followed by two men to Havre, where they were captured.

The group does not intend to form a monopoly, but will offer the recipes to the British Government for use at established works.

WOMEN'S AGE.

A SWEEPSTAKE DRAMA.

To relieve the tedium of a recent homeward voyage the smoking-saloon habitués of a Cape steamship invented a new sweepstake.

The bright idea originated during a debate as to the age of one of the women passengers. "Let's take all the women in the passenger list," suggested the sportsman who thought of the sweepstake, "and each of us guess their individual ages, add up the total, and bring his estimate to the purser. The purser has exact information in the age declarations of every passenger. He can add up the true aggregate, and the man who comes nearest to it takes the pool."

The sweepstake was carried out, but so far from beguiling the tedium of a voyage it made it worse, for it ended in a certain number of embittered men, a wretched purser, and a ship's company of suspicious and quarrelling women.

First of all, the women saloon passengers could not understand, and much resented, men passengers walking round their chairs, making calculations with pencils, studying their hands and complexions with perturbing curiosity. Then, when the sweep was drawn, the mean man was embittered who had secretly gone round to most of the women passengers and tried to elicit their ages. The mean man's aggregate estimate was 450 years, under the winner's guess. The innocent man was also embittered who had gone round to women asking them to give him their judgment as to other women's ages. The innocent man's estimate was 800 years above the winner's guess.

And the purser was most embittered of all, for not one woman passenger would speak to him the rest of the voyage.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF A CHINESE CHILD.

An inquest was held by Mr. J. R. Wood, yesterday, into the circumstances surrounding the death of a Chinese male child, aged five years, who was knocked down by motor-car No. 25, of the Dragon Cycle Co., on the 21st ultimo.

After the jury had been empanelled, Mr. Wood, addressing them, said that the child was knocked down near the Causeway Bay terminus of the Hongkong Tramway line while returning to town from Quarry Bay. The child eventually expired in hospital.

Dr. H. Macfarlane said there was a big bruise on the right side of the face and head of the deceased. The cause of death was fracture of the skull. It appeared to him that the child was knocked down on his right-hand side, and from that he surmised that the motor-car struck the child on the right side.

A plan of the scene of the accident was shown to the jurors by the Coroner, who explained that, according to the report of the car driver, the boy was knocked down on his left side, while the police report said it was the right side.

The mother of the deceased said that on the 21st ultimo her junk was in Causeway Bay. The deceased went ashore at 11.30 a.m. She was away at the Courts at that time. Upon her return at noon she was told that her son had been knocked down by a motor-car and killed. She went ashore and found the child lying in front of a shop. She picked him up and went first to the police station and then to the Government Civil Hospital, where the boy expired.

An Indian police sergeant said that, while he was about to enter a tram-car at the tramway terminus at 12.15 p.m., a gentleman reported to him that a motor-car had knocked down a child. He went to the scene of the accident and put the child and the mother in the motor-car and took them to the police station.

Mr. Wood remanded the case.

BUSY D.Y. FOR THE FIRE BRIGADE.

THREE FIRES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

A fire broke out yesterday morning at the village of Aberdeen. It was the third fire that the Brigade was called upon to attend in twenty-four hours, the other two being at the Hongkong Hotel and at Cheung Chow. The fire-boat was requisitioned. By the time the Brigade arrived three houses, which were situated near the Paper Mill, were completely gutted. The flames were soon got under control. The origin of the outbreak is not known.

The fire at Cheung Chow, which was briefly reported in our yesterday's issue, was quite a serious affair. When the Fire Brigade reached the place a long row of buildings was ablaze. Luckily for the market building, which adjoined the houses involved, the flames spread in the opposite direction. Within a short time thirty-two houses were destroyed.

It is believed that the fire originated in a shop where crackers were sold. The amount of the damage is not yet known.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK DIVIDEND.

We are officially informed that, subject to audit, the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will recommend at the forthcoming meeting:

A final dividend for the year ending 31st December, 1917, of £2 3s. per share and a bonus of £1 per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax.
Add to the Silver Reserve Fund \$1,000,000
Write off Bank Premises 1,000,000
Carry forward about 32 lacs.

WELSH "TOMMY" KEEPS THE GERMANS GUESSING.

The British Tommy has always been famous for the brilliancy of his powers of romance, if asked questions he did not want to answer by people who had no right to know. The latest illustration is afforded by a repatriated soldier of a Welsh regiment. He had been a prisoner in the camp of Gutzow, where the German authorities, with a view to securing skilled labour, were anxious to learn the occupation of the prisoners. But surely never before were there such callings as "precise fender," a watchmaker's striker, a milestone inspector. The German gave it up.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated January 11th, 1918, state:—

Since our last report of 4th January our local market, with the exception of Indo-China Deferred, has been quiet but steady. The attention paid to the Indo-China market has had the effect of diminishing interest in other stocks, but we look for a broadening market before long, when dividends can be more closely followed. Shanghai market has been quiet and inclined to weaken. Singapore market for Rubber shares is steady and prices show no change. The following are our latest wired quotations:—

Alor Gajahs	8 4/40
Ayer Panas	11 00
Clelandys	2 40
Cedakals	4 10
Kempas	6 80
Malaka Pinda	2 75
Malakoff	4 40
New Serendabs	4 65
Sandycrofts	4 60
Tapahs	21 00

Plantation Rubber in London is quoted at 2 1/2. Bar Silver is quoted 45 1/2. Sterling T.T. is 3/0. Singapore T.T. is 129. Shanghai T.T. is nominal at 68 and the Bank's buying rate for 3 days bills is nominal at 68 1/2.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have come to business at \$690 and close with this as the nominal quotation.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Sales of Canteons are reported at \$200 and more shares could be placed at the rate. Unions have changed hands at \$740 and there are further buyers. North China are wanted at Tls. 118. Yangtzes remain at \$205 with exchange 73 as a nominal quotation.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires changed hands at \$310, which is the nominal quotation at the close. China Fires are wanted at \$125.

STAMPING.—We have to report the customary ups and downs in Indo-China Deferred. Market has fluctuated between \$156 and \$171 cash and between \$161 and \$180 for March. We close steady with probable buyers at \$173 March. The London market declined about 25, presumably on the publication of the directors' contradiction of the amalgamation rumours, but has since steadily recovered, and Wednesday's price from London is wired as \$39 buyers. Douglasses have been done in fair quantities at \$73, and close with buyers at \$72. Steamboats are in request at \$174. Star Ferries are \$24 nominal.

ONTS.—Nothing is reported. Shells are quoted at 115/ nominal. The London price is 115/ ex dividend of 2/.

LANGKATS have buyers from the North at \$14. Ural Caspians are on offer at the reduced rate of 23/.

BUSINESS.—China Sugars have eased somewhat during the week, and after sales at \$91, they close with buyers at this rate for the Settlement. Malabons are on offer at \$36.

MINING.—Raubs have been done at \$2.60 and buyers now offer \$2.50. The Straits is buying, but with current exchange rates their offers are scarcely up to our market prices. Trombos have been placed at 31/.

RAILWAYS have come to business at 38/4, and there are further buyers.

DOGS, WHARVES AND GONDOWNS.—This has been a quiet market, with little business passing. Dogs were done at \$198, which remains the nominal quotation. Kowloon Wharves have changed hands at \$274 and \$281, and we close with buyers at \$274. Shanghai Ducks are wanted at Tls. 70.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Market has been neglected and prices quite unchanged. Hotels and Centrals are wanted at \$90, and Humphreys at \$54.

LANDS are nominal at \$80, and West Points at \$81.

COTTON MILLS.—No business is reported beyond a sale of Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 122, and shares are now offering at Tls. 120. Ewos are an offer at Tls. 170, and Kung Yiks at Tls. 16. Yangtzeopos are quoted Tls. 7.90, and Oriental Tls. 44, both nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements have been done at \$74, and close steady at the rate. Dairy Farms have jumped to \$211 after sales at \$200 and \$21—further shares are obtainable at \$213. Trans were put through at \$2.35, and there are further buyers. Watsons have come to business at \$54. There are buyers of China Borneos at \$75, of China Lights at \$31, of China Providents at \$74, of Electric at \$48. Ties have improved to a buying quotation of \$180, without apparently bringing out sellers. Steam Landings are better, with \$4 offered. Potatoes are offering at \$64.

MEXICO.—Next Settlement day, 20th January.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY ON THE YANGTZE.

100 LIVES SAID TO BE LOST.

A disaster, almost unparalleled in local maritime history, says the *N.Y. Daily News*, occurred on January 5th at 3.05 o'clock, in the morning, when the str. *Asien* ran ashore with the 67 *Pochei*, both of the China Merchants' Steamship Co., outside Wooming near Fating Shai. The *Pochei* sank, with a resulting loss, it is feared, of a hundred lives. So far as can be learned 87 are known to be dead and at least 75 and probably 100 are missing. Capt. Jones Mackie, Mr. Robert Knox, second engineer, and Chief Officer Retherington, of the foreign staff of the ill-fated steamer, are among the dead. Among the Chinese who were drowned, or died from exposure, were 15 men, four women, three young girls and five men of the Chinese staff of the *Pochei*.

The only member of the foreign staff of the *Pochei* to survive is Chief Engineer Scott. Mr. Knox was rescued by one of the lifeboats, but died shortly afterward. Second Chief Stung and the third engineer, 22 Chinese, are believed to have been drowned.

The cause of the accident has not been ascertained, but a private inquiry and investigation will be held.

£5,000,000,000.

BRITAIN'S WAR COSTS UP TO
SEPTEMBER.£850 A YEAR TO GUARD A SINGLE
POST.

Some remarkable figures showing our enormous war expenditure and some valuable suggestions for more effective control are set out in the first report of the Select Committee on National Expenditure issued recently. Here, in brief, is our war bill.

Up to the end of September we had expended 5,000 million sterling. We are against this 1,321 millions will be owing by our Allies, Dominions and India.

3,000 millions have been added to the National Debt.

If the present daily expenditure does not increase, each six months of war will involve a gross addition to the debt of about 1,000 millions.

If interest be taken at five per cent. and an allowance made for sinking fund the gross addition to the annual debt charge consequent upon each six months of war on the present scale would be about £80,000,000 and the net addition £45,000,000.

With these figures before them the committee issue a warning. While agreeing that success must not be imperilled by the stinting of money necessary to achieve the end in view, they point out that:

The expenditure is on a scale so immense the burden of debt which is steadily accumulating will involve annual charges that will threaten so gravely our future finance that the committee are of opinion that consideration of cost must be put on a different plane from that which they have hitherto occupied.

APPEAL TO THE TROOPS.

The committee suggest that the War Office should send to all commands a letter emphasising the need for further economies and that an appeal should be made to every soldier of the need of safeguarding his arms, ammunition and equipment upon the more wasteful units.

The committee are impressed by the magnitude of the number of army units maintained at home, and consider that the matter should be again reviewed as a whole by the General Staff and the War Cabinet.

Three instances are quoted where reform might be effected:

(1.) The cost for the guarding of a post by a single sentry of the Royal Defence Corps is no less than £850 a year. The number of such posts and the methods of staffing them should be reconsidered.

(2.) There is in France and at a British port an immense accumulation of brass shells, value of several millions of pounds. Adequate arrangements do not appear to have been made for their return and re-use, and meanwhile the manufacture of new brass cases and wooden boxes proceeds.

(3.) There is a considerable wastage of small arms ammunition by the troops, cartridges being sometimes thrown away unused to lessen the weight of the bandoliers.

CARE OF MUNITIONS.

Considerable attention has been devoted by the committee to the operations of the Ministry of Munitions, and they find certain serious instances of lack of financial control.

A series of recommendations are made. (1) That one of the Parliamentary Secretaries should be charged with the finance of the Ministry and be responsible to Parliament, and have power to initiate steps to safeguard the interests of the taxpayer. (2) That he should be responsible for the financial consideration of programmes and the financial aspect of national factories and allocation of orders.

They consider that the Government should have taken steps to establish such a measure of Treasury control as would have enabled the Treasury to satisfy itself that capital expenditure and contracts for munitions were being made only on terms that were carefully considered and were reasonable war conditions.

Instances of want of co-ordination in buying between different Government departments have been brought to the notice of the committee. In the words of the Treasury representative who gave evidence, the Treasury have from time to time made efforts to stop competitive buying by departments, but they have not had much success.

There is an interesting disclosure in that part of the report dealing with the operations of the Wheat Commission. The largest purchase made by the Commission was 14 million quarters of wheat purchased direct from the Australian Government, involving £28,000,000. Shortly after contract was made shipping the wheat became acute, and the great bulk of the wheat is still in Australia. The Commission have a guarantee as to quality for export up to December, 1917, and have arranged with the Australian Government for the storage of the flour into which the wheat is now being converted. It is to be feared that much of the flour must be wasted if the necessary ships are not soon provided—a contingency which seems not to have been sufficiently taken into account.

The committee suggest that if it is impossible to get tonnage for export to any market immediate steps should be taken to see whether the wheat cannot be manufactured in Australia into some commodity capable of being preserved until it can be brought into consumption.

CONVICT NATIONAL SERVICE. Reviewing the work of the Ministry of National Service, they find that the housing accommodation could have been more economical. The officials named included officials with salaries of £1,000 a year and in one case £1,500. It seems that the work done by these officials could have been adequately performed by persons receiving smaller salaries. £223,720 seems to have been spent by the department.

It does not seem necessary, says the committee, to have set up a large staff in an expensive hotel to obtain the loan of men from the army. We are of opinion that the results obtained were not commensurate with the preparations made and the heavy preliminary outlay of money.

WHAT IS THE NAVY DOING?

EXERCISING COMMAND OF THE
SEA.

BRITISH FLEET SUPREME.

This question is often asked by those who hear a great deal of the fighting on the Ypres-Menin road, the Passchendaele ridge, and in the vicinity of Langemarck and Poelcapelle, but who never hear anything about the Navy, except when a cruiser or destroyer is torpedoed or mined or when naval airmen drop bombs on the Zeebrugge locks, the docks at Ostend, or the aerodromes behind the Flanders coast.

Great things have been expected from the Navy, and yet in the public view it appears to be doing nothing, while the enemy's U-boats carry on their depredations apace. Money has never been denied to the Navy. Countless millions have been expended upon it, and battleships of prodigious striking power have been built in great numbers, with cruisers and vessels of every class, and officers and men have been provided in ever-increasing numbers. It is not to be questioned that there is a certain dissatisfaction at the apparent inactivity of the Navy, and undoubtedly the Army occupied a very much larger place in the public mind, and it is to be feared, in the public estimation (says the *Daily Chronicle*).

A little acquaintance with naval history and a full realization of the existing conditions of naval warfare would show that discontent with the attitude of the Navy is wholly unreasonable. Great battles are rare events in naval operations, but the pressure of sea power has been continuous in all our wars, and has never been so effective as in the present war. No one would welcome action more enthusiastically than the officers and men of the Grand Fleet, but it takes two to make a battle, and the enemy keeps close to port.

There was much talk at one time of digging the rats out of their holes, and from time to time there is advocacy of large operations of adventurous character. But if these imply that the Grand Fleet is to knock at the gate of Wilhelmshaven, defying mines and guns of enormous power, mounted in secreted positions, those who advocate such operations can find no justification in the experiences of the past, nor in the conditions of the present time.

What the Fleet has done from the very beginning of the war, and is doing at the present time, is to exercise command of the sea. The Germans claimed the Julian-Raid as a victory, but it changed the situation in no degree whatever. The British Fleet remained supreme, the enemy was powerless to move, and transport operations of stupendous character were undertaken which have brought against the German the formidable military machine directed by Sir Douglas Haig. It is a literal truth, in the words once used by Lord Fisher, that not a soldier has gone abroad but a sailor has carried him on his back. Not only at the beginning of the war, when the original Expeditionary Force went to France, but on every day in every hour since, the Navy has been at work sleeplessly to guard every transport which has crossed the sea.

What is meant by the disembarkation of an army of a million men, with all its guns and mighty volumes of munitions of every kind, its hospitals and railway service, its armoured cars and tanks, and every requirement which a modern army requires, can be better imagined than described. We cannot feel too profoundly our gratitude to the Navy for its arduous work and unremitting toil in safeguarding the national interests afloat, not only on the lines of communication to France, but in the support of the operations at Salonika, in Egypt and Palestine, in East Africa and Mesopotamia, and wherever the armies are fighting. The Navy has protected a continuous stream of supplies from across the Atlantic, has driven enemy commerce from the seas, and has brought about the darkening of every "place in the sun."

THE BLOCKADE. The blockade is in the hands of the Navy, and the arduous and exacting nature of the service in all weathers and all conditions is very little known to the people at large. There has been much questioning of the efficiency of the blockade, but no reproach can be made against the Navy on that ground. His Majesty's ships bring suspected vessels into port, and their liberation or appearance in the Prize Court is within the responsibility of the Foreign Office. Naval officers have become statesmen in their dealing with neutral shippers. Daily and hourly have they been at work in operating a blockade which does not consist of a line of ships before an enemy's ports, but of patrolling squadrons, all out of sight of one another but within easy steaming distance, usually about 30 miles apart. The examination service of the blockade is of the most arduous and exacting character.

None of this work is spectacular, but it goes on day and night, year in and year out. The naval authorities have hitherto been too reticent concerning the routine duties of the Navy, which have been fruitful in dramatic incidents. Now, happily, a new spirit is at work, and semi-official descriptions of some striking episodes arising from the conflict of our patrolling vessels with enemy submarines, and the actions of naval seaplanes have appeared. But a great deal more is required to be done before the British people can be made to understand the unsurpassed services of the Navy in the war. It is lamentable that widespread ignorance should prevail concerning the daily work of the great force upon which our security depends, and without which neither the British Army nor the armies of any of the Allies could prevail.

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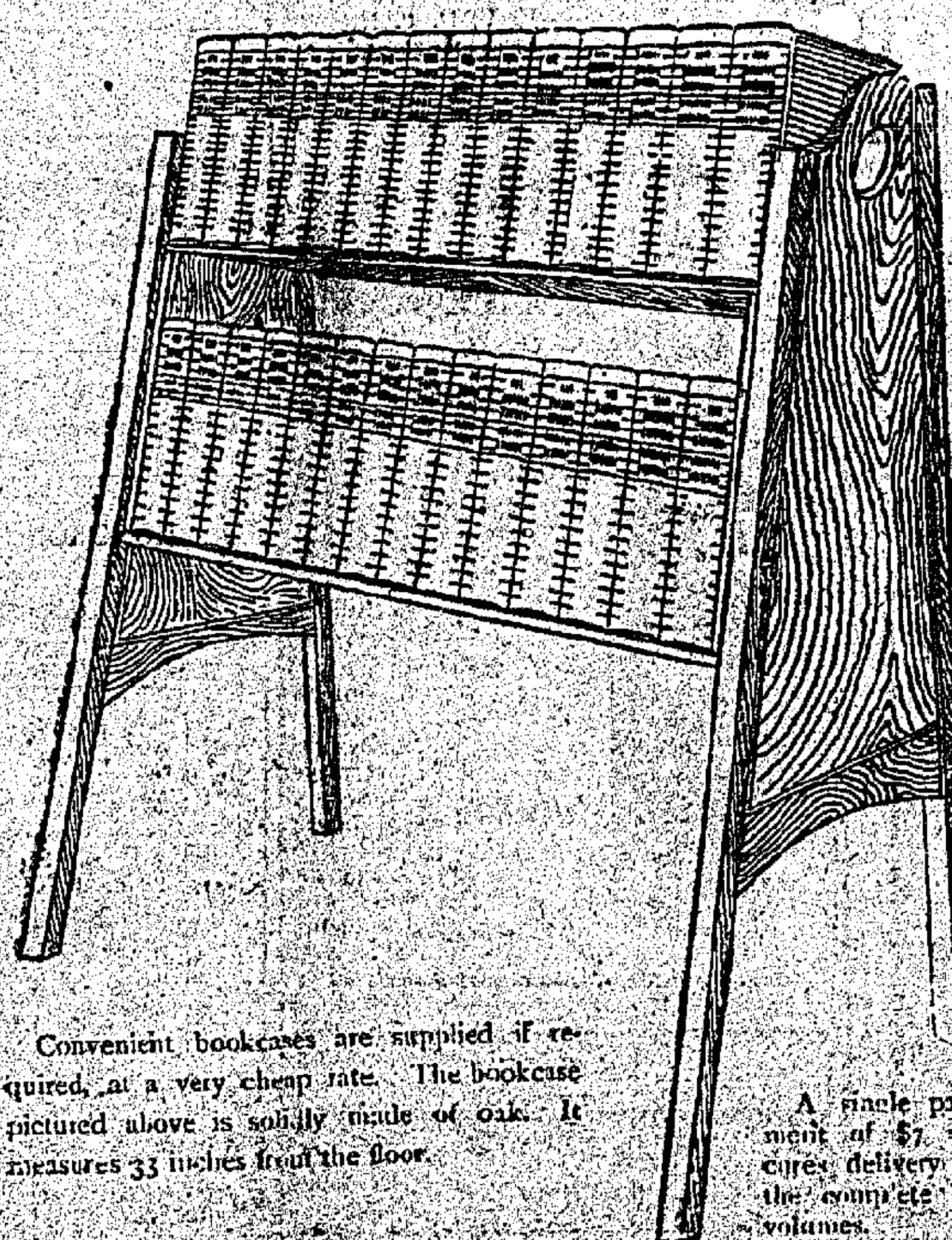
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St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong.
 First Sunday after the Epiphany, 18th January, 1898.
 Holy Communion (7.30 am). Hymns, 24, verse 1
 and 4; 25, verse 1; 26, verse 1; 27, verse 1; 28, verse 1.
 Holy Communion (8.00). Matins.
 Responses, Psalm, Verse, Tract, Psalm.
 Woodward and Cooke; To Dean, Lawrence
 Cooke and Hopkins. Benedictus, Garrett.
 Hymns, 76 and 60, *S.B.*—Psalm 86, verse 1
 and 4; 87, verse 1.
 R., 11, 12, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 32 and 33 in unison.
 Hymns, 80, verse 1, 4 and 7 in unison.
 Save the King. Evensong 6 pm. Responses.
 Psalm, Verse, Tract, Psalm, Tract, Tract,
 and Tract; Magna Soli, Goss (7th evening).
 Hymns, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 7

(St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, 1918)
 January, 1918. 1st Sunday after the Epiphany
 Holy Communion at 8. Morning Prayer at 10.
 Responses, Psalms: 21. Venite, Turkey-Psalms: 100.
 Creche and Crock: N.B. Verse 7 and 8, 1.
 and 33 in unison; To Drew, Barrell, 3 and 1.
 and To Benedictine, Brandy Chant: 3.
 W. Hymns: 108, 281 (Tune 109), 228 and
 590. God Save the King, Evening Prayer at
 6. Responses, Psalms: 66, Chant: 3.
 217 and 228, W. A. 70, Chant: 325 and 2.
 W. A. Magnificat, Resthaven, 27th Morning
 Nunc Dimittis, Pelton; Hymns: 109, 302 (Tune
 285 A and M), 280 and 588 (last verse
 unison). Vesper Hymn. God Save the King.
 THOMAS CHURCH, Kennedy Road, SANDHURST
 19th January. Sunday Services. Morning
 Service at 11. Hymns: 329, 374, 393 and 333.
 W. Brocklebank at 5. Chant: 325 and 2.
 44 and 4th Prose, Rev. J. R. K. Macmahon.
 FINES CHURCH OF CHANES, SANDHURST
 MacDonald Road. Sunday, 11.15 a.m. W. W.
 Bennett, 530 hymn.

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WEATHER REPORT.

January 11th, at 12:30.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased slightly at Vladivostok and Waihai, and decreased slightly to moderately at other reporting stations. The anti-cyclone is moving to the north-eastwards, and is probably central over the Sea of Japan this morning.

Long-range rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. 12-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 0.00 inches, showing an average of 0.37 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISINCTION	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	{ N. & N.E. winds fresh; fair.
Formosa Channel	{ North winds, fresh.
South Coast of China between Henglong and Lamooka	{ The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Henglong and Halaan	{ The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

11TH JANUARY, A.M.

Station.	Hour	Baromet. at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity.	Wind		Weather
					Direction.	Force.	
Vladivostok	6 A.	30.38	23				
Nemuro	"	"	"				
Hakodate	"	"	"				
Tokio	"	"	"				
Koshi	"	"	"				
Nagasaki	"	"	"				
Kagoshima	"	"	"				
Oshima	"	"	"				
Naha	"	"	"				
Ishijima	"	"	"				
Honin Island	"	"	"				
Weihaiwei	6 A.	30.37	30	SE		1	b
Lianow	"	"	"	"		"	"
Shang	"	"	"	"		"	"
Kinking	"	"	"	"		"	"
Uhangsha	"	"	"	"		"	"
Shanghai	"	30.31	31	100	SE	1	b
Gutauf	"	30.31	35	90	SW	1	"
Sharp Peak	"	30.15	43	W	E	1	"
Amoy	"	30.23	56	6	W	1	"
Swatow	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aikaku	5 A.	30.18	54	83	"	2	"
Zuchan	"	30.18	46	"	"	2	"
Taitan	"	30.18	36	"	SW	1	"
Kobe	"	30.18	34	"	SW	0	"
Kobun	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pescadore	"	30.17	55	"	S	0	"
Canton	6 A.	30.30	49	71	E	1	"
Hongkong	"	30.16	54	57	E	6	"
Gap Rock	"	30.13	"	"	E	4	"
Macao	"	30.13	52	49	"	"	"
Wuchow	9 A.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Yuehchow	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Falchoi	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Phu Lien	7 A.	31.18	50	84	NE W	1	"
Tourane	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cape St James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aparri	6 A.	30.01	64	94	E	1	"
Dagupan	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Manila	"	29.93	83	83	ENE	1	"
Batangas	"	29.91	78	83	ENE	1	"
Subic Bay	"	29.91	78	83	ENE	1	"
Iloilo	"	29.65	61	97	"	4	"
Surigao	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Guam	4.30	29.92	73	"	"	1	"
Lebanon	6 A.	29.78	77	95	SW	1	"

T. B. CLAYTON, Director

1. **BAROMETRIC**, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. **TEMPERATURE**, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. **HUMIDITY**, in percentage of saturation, humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

**HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.**

11-11-22

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.18	30.15	30.11
Temperature	57	55	61
Humidity	42	57	43
Wind Direction	East	East	NNE
Force	5	6	—
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 10th	57
Lowest open-air Temperature on 11th	58

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 15th to 16th January, 1918.

Days of Week or Month	HIGH WATER				LOW WATER			
	Day of Month	H'kong Mean Time	Height		H'kong Mean Time	Height		
Satur.	12	h. m. s.	ft. in.		h. m. s.	ft. in.		
		8 40	4 3	0	3 18	5 3	0	
Sun.	13	8 37	5 3	3	1 56	6 3	0	
		10 15	8 4	4	5 59	5 3	0	
Mon.	14	10 53	4 3	2	2 29	3	0	
		10 4	8 2	3	3 20	5 2	0	
Tues.	15	11 31	4 5	3	5 11	3	0	
		10 54	7 3	9	4 10	5	0	
Wed.	16	10 13	4 7	3	5 31	0	0	
		11 69	7 3	5	5 3	2	0	
Thurs.	17	0 58	4 9	3	6 53	1	0	
		0 50	6 5	3	7 16	3	0	
Fri.	18	1 44	5 2	3	7 11	3	0	

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(Passenger's Fares only)

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

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All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round the World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years, or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DYCE, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Data of Sailing, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PAER,
Superintendent.

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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via
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YOKOHAMA and YOKOSUKA

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND
TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

YAGASAKI KOBE and SAKI MARU	FRIDAY, 18th Jan., at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	
SATSUTA MARU	THURSDAY, 31st Jan., at 11 A.M.
KAMU MARU	TUESDAY, 15th Feb., at 11 A.M.
IYO MARU	TUESDAY, 19th Feb., at 11 A.M.
COLOMBO MARU	SATURDAY, 26th Jan., at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY MARU	MONDAY, 14th Jan., at 11 A.M.
TENSHIN MARU	THURSDAY, 24th Jan., at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI KOBE and COLOMBO MARU
YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI and BOMBAY MARU
KOBE and TENSHIN MARU

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.

For Further Information, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
R. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	SAT., 19th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	WED., 23rd Jan.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	SAT., 4th Feb.
PHRESIA MARU	9,000	FRI., 22nd Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000	SAT., 9th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI., 22nd Mar.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Phresia Maru" call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CHUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,800 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,300 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to fares, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Agents,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM RUSSIA.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Sae Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agents,
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O. S. K.

IOSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MANILA, YOKOSUKA, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU"	THURSDAY, 31st Jan., at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	THURSDAY, 15th Feb., at 3 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	THURSDAY, 22nd Feb., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING
PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU"	SUNDAY, 13th Jan., at 10 A.M.
"KOSHI MARU"	THURSDAY, 17th Jan., at 6 A.M.
"KABU MARU"	SUNDAY, 20th Jan., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

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